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by S. Pleasants,

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18th of March last,

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COWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VI.]

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1806.

[No. 1587.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
CROCKRIES, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the
books of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

24 hqfheads retailing Molasses

24 do. Sugar, of good quality

25 Barrels Beef, Salted, inspected

1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine

5 Boxes Canton Cards

2 sacks Sago

2 do. Licorice Root

Barrels of Chinese and India Gums; Seed

A quantity of red Soil Leather, and

100 Shirts Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, junr.

April 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 30th of April will be
sold, at the dwelling of Mrs. R. Yost, in
Pulaski street, between Washington and Co-
lumbus Streets,

ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE of John
Turner, deceased, consisting of HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, three pairs of NEW BEL-
LOWS, SMITHS TOOLS, &c., &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 17.

The Subscriber has just Received,

Additions to his former Stock—which makes it

complete in Groceries and Drapery—

First quality brown Sugar, in bbls

French Brandy, in pails

Claret Wine, in half barrels

West India and New England Rum, in bogs,

heads and barrels

Oil Peach Brandy

Mashed and ripe Candler, in boxes

Fine quality Turpentine Soap, in boxes and

Rice, in half barrels.

By Capt. Jenkins, from New York.

Suit Indian Almonds, of an excellent quality

and 20 boxes fresh Prunes.

And by Capt. Carew, from Liverpool.

Linen fresh Lemonade, in boxes

Oranges in do.

Rugosa Walnuts, in boxes.

By Captain Crownings, from Liverpool.

Mustard and Brown Mustard, in boxes

Salted Oil, in cisterns or by the barrels.

— A. L. S. O.

New York double refined Leaf Sugar, in bars,

one or two lbs each leaf.

And by a general of

Excellent inspected SHAD & HER-

RINGS, by the barrel; and SAL-

MON in kegs—all very low for

cash.

A. WILLIS.

April 25.

Now Landing,

From Schuyler's Farm, from New York, and for

sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,

20 do. do. Beef.

Also, from Schuyler's Farm, from Boston,

50 Barrels Bacon Gourds,

300 pieces yellow Nankans,

In Store,

Young Hylton, > TEA.

Hylan Skin J.

Raisins and Raisons Dried,

Cake and box fresh Raisins,

Ground Ginger,

Molasses Sugar in barrels,

Double refined Leaf do.

200 boxes mould and do. Candles, of a few

pieces apiece, for the West India market;

30 boxes Chocolate,

50 barrels New England Rum,

8 pieces and half pieces Tea; 1/2 Wine,

to rolls mill'd Lead,

600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.

W. A. N. T. L. D.

A Bill on New-York for about 500

Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9.

WANTED.



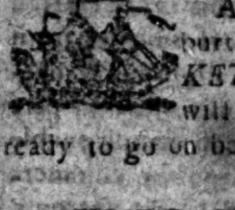
A vessel of about
five hundred bar-
rels burthen, to take
a freight to Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,



A vessel of about 1500 barrels
burthen, for CORK and a MAR-
KET; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being al-
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
at his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a
few pieces of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

Mechanic Relief Society.
Anniversary Meeting.

THE Members of the above Society will
please to observe, that the Anniversary
Meeting will be held on THURSDAY, the first
of May, at 10 o'clock in the evening, at the
court house.

J. V. Thomas, Sec'y.

April 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust from Samuel Hilton
to the Subscribers, will immediately be sold,
on SATURDAY, the 31 day of May, at
half past 10 o'clock, on the premises,

A LOT of GROUND, with two HOU-
SES, situated on the south east corner of
Duke and Union streets. Terms, &c. will be
made known at the place of sale.

JAMES DAVIDSON, T. T. G.

April 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court
of chancery, held at Richmond, will be ex-
posed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
in the County of Loudoun, the property of THOMAS
M. H. D. D. One called the Valley
Tract, containing about 1597 acres, lying about
three miles from Leesburg—the other called the
Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potowmack river,
near the Blue Ridge, and reported to contain
about 1900 acres. These lands are to be sold
for the purpose of raising the sum of about six
thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas M.
H. D. D. to certain creditors in the decree mentioned.
The sale will be made to the highest bid-
der for ready money, and will commence on the
1st day of June next, in the town of Leesburg,
in the County of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.

W. O. Selden, } Commissioners.

April 21.

REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store
next door to Mohr's Tavern, where he offers for
Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, More, from
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, it immediately
ap

From a Philadelphia paper.

MORE OF MIRANDA.

The Leander, captain Lewis, sailed from New-York in February last, with general Miranda, a large quantity of regimental cloathing, arms and accoutrements for 15 or 20,000 men; she cleared out for and arrived at Jacmel, about the first of March. On her passage, she met with the British ship of war Cleopatra, who pressed 20 of the people on board, (as has been mentioned) all of whom are said to be English or Irish, and were without protections, in lieu of which the Cleopatra put on board the Leander a number of Americans, whom they had taken out of what they called American PRIZES, most of these men were obliged to enter themselves on the enlistment on board the Leander, either by fair or foul means, if they would not volunteer they were pressed; two of them made their escape at Jacmel, by swimming from the Leander, and got on board an American vessel, where they were pursued, but being hid, could not be found by the pursuers, when the Leander's officer said it he should hereafter find the vessel they were hid on board of, that he would press and take on board the Leander, every man except the captain, and would scuttle the vessel.

On the arrival of the Leander at Jacmel, there was the appearance of the greatest secrecy; no one was admitted on board, nor no one, except captain Lewis, was permitted on shore, and he, as soon as he landed, set off to visit the black emperor of Hayti, at the new city of Dessalines, which is built in the mountains and strongly fortified, it being the determination of the brigands, to burn all the towns on the seaboard, should the French ever attempt to invade the island again, and defend themselves in the mountains to the last.

While admiral Lewis was on his visit to the emperor, the negroes at Jacmel became very uneasy at the great secrecy observed by the Leander, and before his return, sent a formal message to know their business, and made preparations to attack the Leander, should their ambassador not be well received; but their messenger meeting a polite reception, and explanation given, their fears and anxiety all subsided and all was quiet. After the return of admiral Lewis from head quarters, Miranda began to prepare by enlisting men, of which he picked up a number of renegados, who called themselves Americans; but had sold THIS, as well as their native country, wishing not to see their creditors again; like serjeant Kite, he listed them all for officers. Having mustered about 250 or 300 of these officers, and two or three small additional vessels, he was to sail from Jacmel on the 26th of March, for Barcelona,* on the Spanish main, near Cumana, where he expected to effect a landing and be joined by a large body of the inhabitants, for which purpose he was preparing a large number of proclamations to be distributed as soon as he can get a footing, or can send ashore on his arrival off the coast. We are told by a person who has seen one of these proclamations, that he invites his countrymen to join his standard, and that he would free them from their tyrannic master, would give them to liberty, &c. We have some hopes of being able to obtain a copy of the proclamation, which if we should accomplish, we will give a translation of it as soon as possible.

* Barcelona lies on the Spanish Main, in lat. 9°, near the southern point of land that forms the Gulph of Mexico, is but thinly inhabited, and being about two hundred leagues from St. Domingo, the somewhat to windward, may be reached by Miranda and his squadron under admiral Lewis, in 15 or 20 days from their leaving Jacmel, provided no accident retards them; therefore we may expect they will arrive there about the 15th of the present month.

In the Charleston Packet from Jacmel came two seamen, viz. John Shaw, of New York, and Wm. Davidson, of R. Island, who were put on board the Leander with ten others, by the British ship of war Cleopatra, captain White, who reported that they were held on board the ship, as prisoners, being taken on board vessels captured and sent in for adjudication. The others, viz. Chas. Farrington, Morris Simmens and John Phillips, of Philadelphia; Barnet Cook, Samuel Johnson and William Pride, of Connecticut; John Simpson, of Boston; John Childs & Christopher King, of Rhode Island; and one whose name is forgot, are still on board the Leander, where they were hardly treated and every means used to make them enter, which refusing to do they were kept as prisoners. About the 10th of March, the above made their escape by swimming from

the Leander, to a vessel at some distance, from whence they got on shore and took the woods, being afraid to stay in the town; captain Lewis applied to the black commander for permission to search the vessels and port for them, but he refused; that when the brig Charleston Packet sailed, and was outside the harbor, Captain Abbott generously sent his boat ashore and took them off; that they had not been long stowed away before the Leander's boat came on board in search of them, not finding them, was obliged to return; but not without threatening to sink the brig if they could be sure the men were on board.

The above men also say, three other men made an escape from the Leander, two of them part of the above mentioned, taken out of the Cleopatra, but were pursued, taken and imprisoned at Jacmel, and afterwards forced on board as deserters.

From the New-York Evening Post.

BRIEF OBSERVATIONS.

The British treaty has been suffered to expire by its own limitation. The opportunity afforded by the last peace between France and England to make another, has been suffered to pass unimproved. What has been the consequence? The law of nations, as it respects the rights of neutrals, being understood differently by the two governments, our commerce has been the victim of this unpardonable neglect to provide for so obvious and so important a case. We have to be sure contended for a construction favorable to ourselves, and feel confident we are right, but how is our construction to be enforced? Our utter defenseless situation renders it perfectly immaterial whether we are right or wrong. We have no naval protection, and we dare not attempt any thing like a strong measure, least two frigates should be sent to batter our principal towns about our ears.

We have petitioned in the most respectful manner, and our petitions have been signed by all ranks of people, that the national treasury would afford us some share of its means to enable us to fortify and protect ourselves. A motion was made in congress to allow a sum for fortifying all the sea ports in the United States, which is too trifling to fortify the most insignificant port of entry, but which met with the most violent opposition on the ground of being too extravagant. At length however it passes, and we are granted a pittance, which is nothing better than a mockery of our just and reasonable demands. This is called economy, saving the people's money; with what sincerity will presently be seen.

And here we cannot omit the occasion to draw the public attention to that particular species of defence afforded by a Navy.

The number of the FEDERALIST, 'On the unity of the UNION in respect to commerce and a navy,' it not only marked by the sagacious and profound reflection which always distinguished the immortal author of the principal papers of that work, but in some parts it seems to have been written with the spirit of prophecy.

"The importance of the Union (says he) in a commercial light, is one of those points, about which there is the least room to entertain a difference of opinion, and which has in fact, commanded the most general assent of men, who have any acquaintance with the subject. This applies as well to our intercourse with foreign countries, as with each other.

"There are appearances to authorise a supposition, that the adventurous spirit, which distinguishes the commercial character of America has already excited uneasy sensations in several of the maritime powers of Europe. They seem to be apprehensive of our too great interference in that carrying trade which is the support of their navigation and the foundation of their naval strength. Those of them which have colonies in America, look forward, with painful solicitude, to what this country is capable of becoming. They foresee the dangers that may threaten their American dominions from the neighborhood of states, which have all the dispositions and would possess all the means requisite to the creation of a powerful marine. Impressions of this kind will naturally indicate the policy of fostering divisions among us, and depriving us, as far as possible, of an active commerce in our own bottoms. This would answer the three fold purposes of preventing our interference in their navigation, of monopolizing the profits of our trade, and clipping the wings on which we might soar to a dangerous greatness. Did not prudence forbid the detail, it would not be difficult to trace by facts the workings of this policy to the cabinets of ministers. If we continue united, we may in a variety

of ways counteract a policy so unfriendly to our prosperity."

After mentioning other expedients, he comes to a federal navy. His observations have peculiar force and pertinency as they furnish a complete answer to the objections lately urged by some of our wise-aces in congress that we ought not to have any navy, because we cannot afford to have one able to cope with that of Great Britain.

"A further resource influencing the conduct of European nations towards us, in this respect, would arise from the establishment of a federal navy. There can be no doubt that the continuance of the union, under an efficient government would put it in our power at a period not very distant, to create a navy which if it could not vie with those of great maritime powers would at least be of a respectable weight, if thrown into the scale of either of two contending parties. This would more particularly be the case in relation to operations in the West-Indies. A few ships of the line sent opportunely to reinforce, of either side, would often be sufficient to decide the fate of a campaign, on the event of which, interests of the greatest magnitude were suspended. Our position is in this respect a very commanding one. And if to this consideration we add that of the usefulness of supplies from this country, in the prosecution of military operations in the West Indies, it will readily be perceived, that a situation so favorable would enable us to bargain with great advantage for commercial privileges. A price would be set not only upon our friendship but upon our neutrality. By a steady adherence to the union, we may hope ere long, to become the arbiter of Europe in America; and to be able to incline the balance of European competitions in this part of the world, as our interest may dictate."

Alas! this great statesman little imagined that the Union which he so ardently recommended to his countrymen, would consist of materials too discordant ever cordially to co-operate. Little did he foresee that the aspiring, ambitious, proud state of Virginia would still continue to view with a malignant and envious aspect the growing prosperity of the Atlantic states, and instead of aiding them in their salutary projects, would seize every occasion to thwart and defeat them. Have we forgotten that her Representatives have never ceased to oppose a navy in every shape? Have we forgot that when a vote was at length carried against them in an early congress for building some frigates, one of her leading politicians, Mr. Giles, rose in his place and indecently thanked God that the timber was yet growing and untold? But more than all, have we forgot the formal resolutions that were passed in the Virginia legislature in the shape of instructions to one of their representatives in Congress? Take the following extract:

"Virginia. In the House of Delegates.

Friday, January 19, 1800.

Extract from "Instructions from the General Assembly of Virginia, to Stephen Thompson Mason, and Willson Carey Nicholas, Senators from the State of Virginia, in the Congress of the United States."

"With respect to the Navy, it may be proper to remind you that whatever may be the proposed object of its establishment, or whatever be the prospect of temporary advantages resulting therefrom, it is demonstrated by the experience of nations who have ventured far into naval policy, that such prospect is ultimately delusive; and that a navy has ever, in practice, been known more as an instrument of power, a source of expense, and an occasion of collisions and wars with other nations, than as an instrument of defense, of economy, or of protection to commerce. Nor is there any nation, in the judgment of the General Assembly, to whose circumstances this remark is more applicable than to the U. States."

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 7.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

(CONTINUED.)

(Mr. Earley's speech concluded.)

But the resolution, we are told, only prohibits importation from Great Britain, leaving the exportations from this country to that as they now stand. Very true, sir, this is the operation of the resolution itself, and if it were to produce no reaction, all might end well. But will Great Britain not retaliate? Is she that tame, submissive animal, which will crouch to any hand that might inflict a blow? No, this is not urged; but it seems her manufacturers are so dependent upon us as consumers, and the manufacturing interest in that country so numerous and so powerful, that the British ministry could not persist in any system of retaliation. The case of the American revolution has been cited, and extracts from an author of credit read to shew the early

resistance made by the manufacturers of that country against a prosecution of the war. This citation, as well as the whole history of the war, are unfortunate arguments for those who use them. What, sir, was the fact? Did the manufacturers prevail in their opposition? They did not. The war continued seven years in spite of them. Yes, sir, notwithstanding their most spirited resistance, an unpopular war, conducted by a weak administration against a spirited and powerful opposition in parliament, lasted seven years. And what at last brought it to a close? The resistance of the manufacturing interest? No, sir, the peace was produced by an accumulation of more than 100,000,000 to her public debt—by the loss of armies—by the universal conviction of the impracticability of accomplishing their purpose. Great Britain, sir, has never shewn herself of a temper to yield to the pressure of circumstances. Such a temper is the least characteristic feature in the conduct of her present minister. Upon what ground then do gentlemen found their hopes? Will a contest with this country be unpopular in England? It will not. The principle for which she contends is a necessary agent in the prosecution of the continental war. She is now fighting for her existence as a nation. The only vulnerable part of her enemy is the commerce of neutrals between that enemy and its possessions. Her opposition to this commerce is founded deep in the struggle she is now making for her own preservation. War with us would be to her a minor evil to the surrender of the ground she has taken. Look at the late celebrated treatise so often cited in this debate. You see there this idea in every page. With this impression firmly riveted upon the minds of the people of the British nation, you have nothing to hope from the popularity of your cause. Have you any ground of hope from the expense of a war to her? It would not cost her a single cent. No man believes she would think of landing an army upon these shores. The war would be upon commerce; the high seas would be the theatre of hostilities. Look at her present naval establishment; what is there now to give employment to it? Nothing. The fleets of her enemies are gone; they are annihilated. Your commerce in every sea would enrich her sailors and her naval officers. Your revenue would be cut up by the roots, your credit would sink, and your public debt increase beyond calculation. Upon gentlemen's own premises, then, I perceive no hope that we could reduce Great Britain to terms by the adoption of the resolution. But, sir, their premises are not well founded. The manufacturers of that country would find their way into this in spite of your resolution. The gentleman from Virginia pointed out to you yesterday the neutral channels through which they would be imported. But, sir, it is not through neutral channels alone, that we should receive them. Are no conclusions to be drawn applicable to this question, from the remarkable circumstance that the French soldiery are even at the present day clad with British woollens?* Are no conclusions to be drawn from the act of the British parliament past last summer, establishing certain free ports in the West Indies, and especially licensing a trade between them and the ports of her enemy? These things shew the disposition of the British nation in relation to any trade necessary to give vent to the surplus manufacture or product of herself & her dependencies. Will it be said that any attempts at a similar conduct in relation to us, might be counteracted by ourselves? Those who are in the habit of trade, and those who understand the evasions which are habitual to the unprincipled part of the mercantile world, tell us no.

The measure contemplated would therefore be weak and inefficient as it would respect Great Britain, and as to ourselves oppressive and ruinous in the increase of price we should pay for her manufactures.

But, Mr. Chairman, the impression of American seamen by British cruisers, is held out as one of the objects of redress in the contemplated measure. This, sir, is a grievance which no man will attempt to deny or palliate. It is an evil calling so imperiously for redress, that almost any sacrifice ought to be made, provided it would answer the purpose. But do gentlemen, can they seriously believe that this resolution will produce the desired effect? Can it be for a moment supposed, that a measure at best weak and inefficient—a measure which in its operation must press with fourfold weight upon ourselves, will produce any serious diversion in our favor, by increasing the number of objects, of

* The speaker has been since informed, and he believes that this is not correct as to the present war, though it was so as to the late war.

which you intend to compel the surrender on the part of your adversary? My fear is that it would only make bad worse; and that instead of 1,500 seamen impressed on board British ships of war, we should have as many thousand made captives, and compelled to fight against their own country.

The resolution under consideration proposes an insurance upon terms vastly disadvantageous. The premium and the risk are out of all proportion. What, sir, is the premium? The sum of 800,000 dollars, the amount of revenue estimated to accrue from the carrying trade. What is the risk? The almost certain sacrifice of the agricultural interest of the nation; the almost certain event of a war, and the consequent risk of the destruction of the constitution and liberties of this nation. For one I cannot underwrite such a policy. I will not pledge my constituents to insure upon such terms.

But we are asked, must the carrying trade be surrendered? In return we ask, must the agricultural interest of the country be sacrificed to preserve it? Must we plunge into a war to preserve it? Must we put to risk the constitution and liberties of the nation to preserve it?

Mr. Chairman, this nation is at peace. We are happy in the enjoyment of our rights at home. We are prosperous beyond the example of any other people in the world. We enjoy the fruits of our own industry, abundantly supplied with the comforts of life, and increasing rapidly in wealth by good markets for our produce. The merchants receive a profit upon their trade, coextensive with the wishes of rational men, and when confined to fair neutral commerce, pursue their occupations with security. Is this a state of things which should be put to the risk of chance for such a boon as the carrying trade? Is this a state of things which should be jeopardised for the profit of a few merchants in a few mercantile towns?

It is known to this house that a negotiation is depending with the court of St. James upon the subject matter of complaint. It is also known that at the date of our last dispatches, hopes were entertained by our minister there that the discussions would assume a feature more favorable than they had heretofore exhibited. Whilst this negotiation is depending, and the issue in total uncertainty, does it comport with even common prudence to be taking measures, which would infallibly blow it up?

Again, sir! beseech gentlemen to turn their eyes to the continent. Let them consider the magnitude of the events, there passing in such rapid succession, as not to suffer the mind to pause and reflect upon their even probable bearing. Those events must lead to a state of things which it is not within human sagacity to foresee. That state of things must have an important bearing upon the relations of this country. The war, from the spirit with which it is prosecuted, must either have an early termination, or an entire new direction. If terminated there is an end of the present difficulties. If a new direction is given to it, what alteration may thereby be produced in the situation of our relations, cannot be even divined. Mr. Chairman, I put it home seriously to gentlemen, whether this is a time; whether such is a situation; whether these are the circumstances in which to take a step which must inevitably lead to a disruption of all the relations between this country and Great Britain? I am sure it is not prudent; I believe it would be the height of madness.

We have been told that the measure could give no just cause of offence. Is it possible that gentlemen who understand so well the tempers of the nations of Europe, should place any reliance upon that idea? Do not gentlemen know that the justice of the cause is the last enquiry the governments there make? And can it be expected that Great Britain would make the enquiry at all in a case, where she considers her national existence at stake; and when she has already thrown herself upon the plea of necessity for the very conduct of which we now complain?

Such are the views of the subject which I have thought it proper to take. They are views which come home to the actual condition of the people of this nation. Let that people fairly understand what it is for which we are contending. Let them understand what the sacrifices are, which we are asked to make for the purpose of effecting redress. And let them then decide this question. Gentlemen cannot but know what that decision would be; it would be against their resolution.

For myself, were I to vote in favor of the resolution, I know not with what kind of sensations I should meet my constituents.

ents: Upon my return into the bosom of those who sent me here, instead of being hailed with affectionate congratulation, I should expect to meet with their reproach, and should add to it the most bitter of all reflections, the consciousness of having deserved it.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

Yesterday arrived, schooner Evander, Captain Sturgis, 18 days from St. Thomas, who informs, that the Danes had by proclamation prohibited all trade and intercourse between the island of St. Thomas and the empire of Hayti.

Passenger in the Evander, Captain Nestor, of the Schooner Farmer's Friend, of Norfolk, told there.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Evander, Sturges, 18 days from St. Thomas, Captain S. sailed from thence the 5th instant, and left there sloop Hope, Burr, for Turk's Island in 2 days; schooner Sperry Baker, Wykkoop, for Porto-Rico; brig Two Sisters, M'Deriot, of Baltimore, condemned and sold; schooner Phoenix, Woodward, of Baltimore, put in distress; brig George, Cox, to sail for Norfolk in 4 days; brig Rainbow, —, for Honduras; brig Tony, Fitzgerald, of New York, for the City of St. Domingo, in 3 days; brig Betsy, Bragdon, for Portsmouth, in 10 days, repairing; ship Harriet, Worth, for Nantucket, repairing.

Same day, schooner Governor M'Kean, Ellis, from Jeremie, sailed 3d April, and left there, brig Louis, Maffet, of and for this port the 25th April; schooner Fly, Spicer, do. 7th April; schooner Spy, Lewis, Baltimore, 7th April; schooner Eclipse, Frazer, do, uncertain; the schooner Jane, Darkie, of Baltimore, was daily expected from Coriel. Captain Ellis was chased back to Jeremie by a French privateer, after failing again was spoken in the bite by a British sloop of war, and desired to keep a good look out, as several French privateers were in that neighborhood. On the 21st instant, in lat. 34° 21', long. 73° 20', spoke brig Susannah, Turner, from this port for —, out 4 days, all well.

NORFOLK, April 23.

Arrived, ship Foxwell, Mitchell; and brig Fame, Blake, 4 days from New York.

The ship Thomas, Bough, of this port was at Dover the 23d of Feb.

In Hampton Roads, the barque George William, cap. Step. Hopkins, 69 days from Gibraltar bound to Richmond, was convoyed in company with other Americans some distance, by the United States brig Vixen, Capt. Cox, to protect them from the Spaniards, who board and plunder every American vessel they fall in with.

A brig of and bound to Alexandria, sailed in company with the sch'r —, Williams, of and for Marblehead.

From the log-book of the ship Woodrow Sims, capt. Davis, arrived here from Nantz.

Sailed in company with the ship Eldridge, of and for New York; brig Comet, Centaur, for ditto; the ship Minerva, Herron, and brig Ontario, Hitch, sailed three days before for New York; —Left at Pambœuf, ships William Penn, Watson to sail for Norfolk in three or four days; Halcyon, Manly, of and for Charleston, in 10 days; Edward Preble, Porter, for Cape de Verds in 12 days; brig William Waters, of Boston for New Orleans, in 4 days; Acorn, Folger, for Boston, in three days. At Pauvain, ship John Lesaine of and for Charleston, in 12 days; brig Juno, Edwards, of and for Norfolk, repairing. At Nantz, ships Franklin, Quisley of New York, repairing; Sally, Hastings, of and for Boston, in 14 days; Wanderer, Haswell, of Charleston, discharging; Thomas Folger, of New York; Polly, of New-York, just arrived; brig Report, Carter of Charleston for Lisbon, in two days; Caroline, of Philadelphia, discharging. In lat. 49° 40', long. 10°, was boarded by a French privateer, —, detained an hour, and then allowed to proceed. On the 25th Feb. in a gale, Timothy Delaney, a seaman, fell overboard and was lost. Spoke on the 11th March, in lat. 38° 40', long. 36°, brig George, Kennedy, of New York from Bordeaux, bound to St. Thomas'. The 13th, spoke brig Sylvia, from Nantz to Charleston, out 27 days. April 6, spoke ship Union, of and for Nantucket, from the coast of Brazil, out 13 months. The 12th, in lat. 36° 48', long. 70°, spoke ship Abeona, from Baltimore for Liverpool, out 36 hours.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, April 29.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

A gentleman passenger in the Anthony Mangin, has favored us with a file of English papers two days later than those we received by the Alexander, arrived at New York. From these, though not so late as the advices by the arrival at Baltimore, we make the following extracts:

London, February 27.

The New York papers which arrived yesterday down to the 26th ult. contain intelligence of a very important nature. It is with the utmost regret we find that the party in America, whose hostility to Great Britain is avowed, have not only succeeded

in exciting a general clamor throughout the United States against the conduct of the British cruisers, but have actually proposed to the legislature a bill of such an extraordinary nature, and containing such unprecedented provisions, that if it should pass, and be acted upon, it must be productive of the most fatal consequences—[alluding to senator Wright's famous bill.]

The bill does not define what constitutes a man a citizen of the United States; it does not state what document shall be considered as a sufficient proof of his claim to the character, nor does it inflict any punishment upon those who shall grant to aliens false certificates to their being American subjects. It would be an insult upon the understanding of our readers to offer any more comments upon this extraordinary measure; we have, however, too high an opinion of the good sense of the American legislature, to suppose that they can, however inflamed by prejudice, or misled by misrepresentation, finally give their assent to it.

The squadron under the command of rear admiral Thornborough has sailed from Plymouth, in consequence of a report of four sail of the line having escaped from Trafalgar.

Gibraltar, January 7.

The Spaniards are fitting out four sail of the line at Cadiz, which is all that remains of their fleet in that port, capable of being repaired. They have 8 sail of the line at Cartagena, completely ready for sea. The king of Spain is completely in his dotage, and the prince of peace, by whom that kingdom is governed, is devoted to Bonaparte.

January 15:

All our accounts from Madrid state, that Portugal is to be invaded by a Spanish or French army this summer, and that the French ambassador there has informed the Spanish government, in the most explicit manner, that Bonaparte will consent to no peace, in which Portugal being again annexed to Spain does not form one of the articles of the treaty.

Extracts from London papers to the 26th of February.

The small cruisers which have arrived from the French coast, are said to have brought the information that all the Brest fleet is out. From some letters received from the Mediterranean, it was supposed to be destined for Toulon; but no French squadron has passed the Straits. The southward is said to be the destination of the enemy.

Augereau is receiving daily reinforcements, and the French force from Basle to Holland is said to be 200,000 strong. So large a force is to be kept on foot in Germany, until the north of Germany has been evacuated by foreign troops; this, we may be sure, is not the real cause; Bonaparte keeps so large an army in Germany to overawe Prussia; and Prussia has placed her armies on the war establishment to resist any insults that may be offered to her or to Saxony and Hesse, which are under her protection. The situation of the continent is far from being tranquil, and the speedy renewal of war will not afford us the least surprise. The Russians, from Moravia, have passed through Elmberg.

Letters from Vienna state, that count Cobenzel solicited leave to resign. He was overwhelmed with the disgrace of late events. A calumny had been circulated against him, that his late politics were swayed by gold; but his friends represent him to have quitted office very poor. Count Collorredo, on resigning, received a very affectionate letter from the emperor.

It is said that when the English minister applied to the court of Berlin to ascertain the safety of our troops in Hanover, baron Hardenberg acquainted him "that after the unfortunate occurrences in Moravia, the utmost circumspection was indispensable; that the most valiant armies could not always command the favors of fortune; that therefore it was not only the interest of Prussia, but also the general interest, to prevent her from being attacked at that moment, when the whole weight of the war would fall upon her, and before any co-operation with other powers could be formed; that in case her troops should be defeated, the last ray of hope would be extinguished," &c.

These were some of the principal observations contained in the official communication made on that occasion by the Prussian cabinet. It was at the same time signified, "that his Prussian majesty acquainted Bonaparte, that he should consider the occupation of Hanover as a declaration of war, in which case his majesty trusted, that the English troops would act under his general." Why those troops for whose co-operation he was then anxious, were after-

wards compelled to quit the electorate, is one of those political mysteries, the solution of which is to be expected hereafter.

The prayer of the heroic lord Nelson, The original of which is in the possession of sir William Scott, in the hand writing of his lordship; composed while the enemy's fleets were in sight.

"May the Great God, whom I worship, grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe, a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct, in any one, tarnish it; and may humanity, after victory, be the predominant feature in the British fleet! for myself, individually, I commit my life to Him who made me; and may his blessing light upon my endeavors for serving my country faithfully! to him I resign myself, and the just cause which is entrusted to me to defend!"

"AMEN, AMEN, AMEN!"
"Victory, October 21, 1805, in sight of the combined fleets of France and Spain, distant about ten miles."

This fine composition, so honorable to its heroic author, was written about an hour before the commencement of the battle off Trafalgar.

On Thursday, the iron bridge just erected over the new cut at Bristol, near the Bath road, fell down with a violent crash, and was shivered into thousands of pieces. Two men were killed and many wounded. No cause of the falling of this expensive fabric has yet been discovered.

Cotton & Stewart
Have received a large supply of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Of various figures and of the newest fashions.
April 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO MORROW, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold, for the benefit of the underwriters, on M'Lean's wharf,

8 hds. MOLASSES,

Damaged on board the sloop Nancy, capt. Paine, from Charleston.

Philip G. Marsteller,

April 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Elsey to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Elsey to Daniel McCarty Chichester, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May next, at 12 o'clock,

Two Tracts of Land adjoining each other;

Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Pohick Run, about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.

Doddridge Pitt Chichester.

April 29.

Notice.

THAT on the first day of May next to be held for Fairfax county, at the court house thereof, I shall, by virtue of a deed of trust to me made for the purpose of securing a re-payment of money paid by Charles Little and John Keene, for Thomas Pollard, jun. expose to public sale, likely NEGRO MAN, named NERO, in the dead mentioned, for ready money.

Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock of that day.

David Stuart, Trustee.

April 29.

PETER WISE, Jun.
Offers for Sale, at his Store in Fairfax Street, A general assortment of Drugs and Patent Medicines:

A L S O,

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Flax Oil, by the box, Superior quality Salad Oil, by the basket or bottle, Salt Petre, refined, Thirty Boxes first quality SEGARS, and fifty of second.

He will take a Young Man 14 or 15 years old, of good connections, to learn the Druggist's business.

April 29.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber solicits leave to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity respectfully—that he teaches, on St. Asaph's between King and Cameron Streets, in the lower room of the Masonic Lodge, an ACADEMY on reduced terms, viz.

Beginners, till they commence Writing, Three Dollars—English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Four Dollars—Surveying, Eight Dollars per quarter.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the encouragement he has already been honored with, and will, thankfully, receive any that may be offered.

John Paradise.

Note.—Ink is furnished gratis.
April 29.

Just Published,
For Sale at ROBERT GRAY's Book Store,
BROOKES'S
General Gazetteer Improved;
Or a New and Comprehensive
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

A description of the empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, islets, bays, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the known world—with the government, customs, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries, and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures, and curiosities of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearing, and distances in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished—including a detail of the countries, states, boroughs, market-towns, and principal villages, in Great Britain and Ireland—together with a succinct account of at least, seven hundred cities, towns and villages, in the United States, more than has appeared in any preceding edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes and deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied—illustrated by eight maps, neatly executed.—Price 3 dollars 50 cents.

L S O,

Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.
Pinkerton's Modern Geography, 2 vols. octavo, and a quarto Atlas. Price 15 dollars.
Guthrie's Geography improved, 2 vols. quarto, and a folio Atlas. Price 15 dollars.
David's Modern Geography for Schools. Price 1 dollar 50 cents.
Pinkerton's Geography abridged, for do. Price 1 dollar.
Walker's Elements of Geography and of Natural and Civil History, with Maps and Plates, London edition. Price 4 dollars.
April 24.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land, in Stafford county, about four miles above Aquia, containing 500 acres. The said land is well watered and heavily timbered, and has on it all the necessary accommodations for a family. The terms of payment will be, one third in hand, and the other two thirds at two annual installments. Bonds, with approved security, will be required. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Dr. John Brounagh, Dumfries.

William Brounagh.

Stafford county, 31st March.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
MOUNT-EAGLE,
The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of the late Lord Fairfax—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine, and an half acres of land, bounded on one side by Hunting Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Manufactory, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it may be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to William Herbert, Esq. of this town; or to the Subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16.

TO RENT,

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on St. Asaph Street, between King and Prince Streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
In Prince, near Water street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business of making and repairing Instruments; and has for sale Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

4s. ps.

for tuning a Grand Piano Forte, 2.00
Do. Harpsichord, 2.00
Tinquillling do, 5.00
Square Pianos, (imported) 1.50
Do. Do. American manufacture, 1.
Violins, and other repairs, besides tuning—
extra charge.

If called on to go in the country—additional charge, according to the time and distance.

As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the call as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8.

dwt law if

**The famous Jack
COLUMBUS,**

Will stand, at Arlington, a mile and a half from George Town Ferry, and be let to Mares at EIGHT DOLLARS, paid by the first of August, and FIFTY CENTS to the groom—if not, Ten Dollars, and a Dollar to the groom.

HIS JACK is so celebrated as to need no description, the value of his mare will be certified by a number of gentlemen if desired. He will also be let to Jennets at ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and a GUINEA to the groom. It need not be added that he is considered equal, if not superior, to any Jack on the continent.

Pasture gratis, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

John Ball, Agent.

Arlington, April 26. law 3w

**The elegant and thorough-bred Horse
POTOMAC,**

Will stand at Arlington, a mile and a half from George Town Ferry, and be let to Mares at the very low price of Twenty Shillings, and twenty-five cents to the groom—or One Barrel of Corn, if paid by the first of August—if not, Five Dollars, and fifty cents to the groom, will be the amount.

POTOMAC is a coal black, of great size and beauty, 15 and an half hands high, and a form not to be exceeded. He stands at this very low price for two years only, that his breed may be extended to prove his value. He is as high a bred horse as any in the world, as the annexed certificate shews.

I do hereby certify, that the black colt POTOMAC was bred by me and foaled in the spring of 1799. His sire was my horse Chatham, and Chatham was got by Col. Thomas Mann Randolph's LABORUM, out of my favorite mare Isabella, and both descended from Col. John Baylor's famous Old Farnought and the imported dam of Apollo. Fram a variety of crosses I consider POTOMAC to be as high a bred horse as any in America.

William Fitzhugh.

Pasture gratis, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

John Ball, Agent.

Arlington, April 26. law 3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON Saturday night, the 19th instant, at the tavern yard of Mr. Thornton, in the town of Centreville, Loudoun county, the subscriber's carriage box was broke open, and stole thereout four dollars in cash, and laundry clothing belonging to his black servant man, among which were a broadcloth coat, betwixt a brown and a bottle green, quite new; two pair pantaloons, one of hunting cord and the other blue broadcloth, both nearly new; one new pair of hose; three shirts; several pair stockings; two waistcoats; and one or two handkerchiefs—all contained in a pair of old black leather saddle-bags, with iron fastenings. Whoever will secure the thief and clothes, or give information thereof to said Thornton, so that I get them, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the saddle bags only with the above articles.

Note.—The servant for whom the clothes were made is rather over the ordinary or middle size.

Thomas Scott.

April 22. law 3w

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell and Denney, as well as Denney and Powell, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney immediately.

Mr. LEWIS POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorized to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. law

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and is absent from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lousy and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low state of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the addres to ship himself as a Freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. COOPER, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County.

January 17. law 3w

A few copies of the American Gardner may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

**VALUABLE FAMILY
MEDICINES.**

Just received direct from the Patentees, and FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

**Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and
Stomachal Bitters.**

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Distenteries, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter of common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills. This great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Coughs, Colic, &c., female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

**Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,
or, Family Physic.**

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headaches, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the seedy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable stains from the breath, which generally arises from scorbatic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is nearly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivaled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

**Dr. Conley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops.**

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stands unrivaled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

**Hinkley's Infallible remedy for
the Piles.**

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Strong Luminaries and Vials; also Hand Lamp, Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wines; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Black-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

At a generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that

HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King streets,

Where he will be happy to render

his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandise, lands, houses, lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on commissions; and acceptances will be given when such commissions are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandise received on storage at the customary terms.

As a stranger in Alexandria is induced to intrude on the public the following testimonial from Winchester, where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and commission merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1806.

We do hereby certify, that Mr. A. Lindo, auctioneer and commission merchant in this borough, has conducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his fidelity, honor, secrecy and diligence in his business, justly entitle him to our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes, John G. Abbot Miller, Daniel Gold, John Bell, Charles Brent, jun. Wm. Davison, Richard Holliday, Geo. Reed, Jos. Gamble, Alf. H. Powell, H. W. & J. Baker.

He has, at present, for Sale, A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire, A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old. April 28.

JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hilton-Skin, and Soochong,

Teas, particularly selected for family use.

Best Green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Malaga, Baffello, Sherry, Liqueur, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port.

Gognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use.

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum.

Holland Gin, Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Strongton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rice and Ground Ginger, Bisket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Search, Fig, blue, Soap, Mould, Dpi and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt, Petre, Patent Indigo, Alum, Coppers, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

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